Mational Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNINGAPRIL 18, 1866

ARKANSAS AND GEORGIA. The great plan which has been ascribed to the administration of the affairs of the universe..." out of evil still educing good ".... has not only been prominently illustrated by our late eventful history, causing the wicked institution of bondage and the dangerous heresy of secession to disappear by the inflictions of civil war, but the evil counsely which prevailed respecting the constitutional method of dealing with the southern States after the close of the contest and delaying the all-important duty of restoration, is likely to result in dispelling the fears, mastering the prejudices, and quelling the passions of the

as reflective portion of the country.

triumph and vindication of that humane and wise policy commenced by ABRAHAN LINcons, under the name of reconstruction, and ed by President Jourson, under the name of restoration; or a more complete refutation and unanswerable rebuke to the wholesale misrepresentation of the condition of affairs, and the deliberate scheme of misinforming public opinion concerning the ani-mus and intention of the Southern States and people, which has animated the radical campaign than the testimony before the "Comnittee of Fifteen," given by Colonel C. A. HENRY, with reference to Arkansas, and A. H. STEPHENS, the vice president of the attempted confederacy, in relation to Georgia. Col. HENNY served in the Federal army; he was an ardent sympathizer with the North and held the most extreme views of his section. He might have been claimed, and may now for aught we know, as a radical. At any rate, no rebel or copperhead infection ever tainted him. He has been in Arkansas during the war and since the cessation of hostilities. His evidence is unimpeachable, and it is as encouraging to the hopes of loyalty as it is reliable in the matters upon which it is offered. From him we learn that the leading rebels, and almost without exwhole mass who had resort to treason, have yielded a willing compliance to the authority of the Federal power, manifesting an entire acceptance of the results the strife, and a general determination to devote themselves to the duties involved upon them as citizens of the United States, by faithful maintenance of its laws and support of its Government. He tells us that slavery has been abolished by conventional act; that rebel debts have een made void; equality of the negro race established as to personal and property rights; and that these legislative provisions have been ratified by popular vote. From him also we learn that order prevails; that industry is revived; that the whites exhibit a friendly disposition towards the blacks; that the latter are disposed to work faithfully, and seem contented; that seventeen thousand Arkansians were in the Federal service; that its State government is in the hands of men considered by him to be loyal; that the members of the Senate and House of Representatives elect are unconditional Union men many of them having sacrificed much for the loyal cause, and some bravely maintaining it at the peril of life upon the field of battle. Such is the gratifying record that Arkansas has made according to the testimony of this Federal soldier. While it should make the beart of patriotism glow to think so great a work has been done for the advance of our institutions and principles, it should also bring to every honest cheek a blush of shame that, with such indisputable evidences of cenuine fealty, and such bright examples of de voted loyalty, holding her credentials of election, Arkansas finds the doors of the Thirtymenth Congress shut against her representa-tion, and its members stolid to her recogni-

It is a strange coincidence that the evidence of Mr. Sterness, a high rebel official, in all main points corroborates that of the Republican Federal officer from Arkansas. With the exception of the number of those who engaged in the Federal service, and the Union sentiments of those that Georgia has chosen to represent her in the national councils, the story of the former is the story of the latter. From Mr. STEPHEN we have the same statement of complete submission to present circumstances. The policy of secession is universally abandoned; the unanimous desire is for a return to the national relations with the country; the undivided sentiment is for obedience to and participation with the United States Government. In that lies all their chances or calculations for the future. Georgia, too, has given the death blow to slavery; has repudiated rebel obligations, and has by the most emphatic legislation placed her colored citi zens upon equal privileges, and subjected them to similar penalties for misdemeanors with the white race, conceding thereby everyng which was mooted as necessary while the stern struggle for national existence was progressing. Mr. Sterness considers Georgia loyal, and defines loyalty " to be loyal to rder, and the Constitution-to support the Government under the Constitution. That definition is good enough for us. It is the one which the founders of this Republic originated - which this heroic generation rushed to arms in order to demonstrate at the dread tribunal of war; and it is one which will be accepted as final by our intelligent fellow-countrymen, who will hall with feelings of unmingled gratitude its adoption through out the broad domain of their country. Mr. STRPHENS says that the conduct of the race is "much better than the most hopeful looked for." Such testimony is cause for rejoicing, and is of more value to that unforrace than all the Bureau or Civil Rights bills that human wisdom or human folly can devise. Mr. Stephens also says, for himself, "I should not be individually opposed to a proper system of limited or restricted suffrage" to the colored population He believes, as does every constitutional American, that this is a question solely within the jurisdiction of the States. We regard his opinion as of great weight. It is entitled respect, not only from his connection

perior talents and vast influence with community, which no sane man will under-rate. If the negro of the South ever rises in the scale of society; ever becomes endowed with the dignity of franchise, it will be by the efforts and examples of such men as A. H. STEPRENS, of Georgia. His manly avowal that individually he does not oppose a proper extension of suffrage, will do much to soften the public mind towards his connection with the monstrous crime of treason, and will do more to elevate the black man than a thouand polished orations from CHARLES SUM-

NER, or a thousand brutal harangues from THADDEUS STEVENS. Arkansas is an irrefutable example of the wisdom of Mr. Lincoln's reconstruction policy, which was inaugurated while the conflict ras raging. Georgia is equally as indicative of the justice and good sense of the course of President Jourson in the line of restoration since the conflict ceased. How vain are the puerile efforts of the bigoted partisan to malign that policy when whole communities and millions of people vindicate it by their spirit, laws and daily life. The froth of the We cannot conceive of a more thorough radical foams harmlessly around the base of hese indisputable facts. These States, ready to return, but waiting for recognition; havmarched up to the full line of duty; having conformed to every vital principle and issue; having surrendered every thing that an honorable victor could claim-for to concede what they conscientiously thoughs wrong for the sake of power would be to render themselves unworthy the name of American and unfit associates of a noble people—stand like monuments alike of the statesmanship

and generosity of the Executive and the

anti-republican, narrow, undignified, and un-justifiable proscription of the legislative de-partment of the Government. Well may President Jourson trust the fate of his policy with the people. They will yet extend to it that cordial support which they have ever given to the preservators of our liberties and institutions. In the long run the people are sure to be right. They love justice-they worship liberty-they cling to their country as the temple of the one and the palladium of the other. The policy of President Jourson springs from the noblest promptings of mercy to save the grandest of human Governments. The day will come when every soldier will find that by it only can be upheld that unity and nationality which he fought to conserve: the Republican will discover that by it only those free institutions which were the pride of his philosophy can universally prevail; the Democrat will learn that the central tenet of his politi-cal faith, the key note of his boasted democracy, the equal rights of all before the law, is an eternal principle, and in that policy finds its perfect exemplification. The Christian will be taught that in leading eight millions of erring Americans back to the blessings of government-back to the rule of law-into the blessings of impartial liberty, and forward in the career of freedom, this Christian and conciliatory policy will not only reap the reward of earthly benefits, but receive also the approbation of heaven.

THE SERENADE THIS EVENING.

At six o'clock this evening a procession of oldiers and sailors, and such of their friends is sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgments to THE PRESIDENT for his order lately issued directing the heads of Departments to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate of-fices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, will be formed near Willard's Hotel on Fourteenth street, and march to the Executive Mansion with the Marine band, to serenade President Jourson, who has signified to the committee that he will accept the compliment. This will be a pleasant affair if the weather is favorable, and we presume that those who desire to listen to THE PRESIDENT'S response to the serenade will form a large assembly.

Wirnout disparagement to the Washing on Chronicle, we hope that Congress will not insult to editor by putting him on the pension list of the House of Representatives. The resolution of Mr. tevens, ordering a wholesale subscription to the Chronicle, means this and unkee a bad presentation.

Subscription and advertising patronage enables rapers to "support themselves." Without such patronage the Tribune would not be "worth supporting." Here are two Irishisms. There are several other things about the paragraph we quote from the Tribune of more importance than the above: 1st. Congress cannot insult the "editor"

of the Chronicle. 2d. STRYENS is under obligations to get abscriptions for Forney, because Ponney is

being pensioned upon the Government in

one way or another 4th. Forney did make "a good deal of money out of his journals," selling them to soldiers in the field for ten cents a copy. 5th. Forney will "be the last man to carry

his hat begging to the bar of Congress." He Doniphan, was presented to the Senate yesterday, can steal enough without it.

The contractors represent their loss from the concan steal enough without it.

STRUKENS puts him in a false position," for it assumes that he is an injured man when he is only asly ______ s only a sly ----

7th. It is not true that STEVENS' resolution and never let Forkey into the secret.

PERSONAL

in Utah, is also in town.

Mr. Murdoch Not III.
The report circulated fast evening that James E. Munnoca, the distinguished dramatic artist, was too ill to appear at Grover's Theatre, was a such legislative action as may be deemed expedinalicious falsebood. We are glad to learn from Manager HESS that Mr. MURDOCH is restored to exwith the lamentable conspiracy against his cellent health, and performs his roles with more Government, but from his long cureer of than usual power and vivacity.

statesmanship in the olden days, and his su-perior talents and vast influence with his

President's Prace Preclamation does Interfere with Murtial Law or the Preedmen's Bureau.

The following important official telegraphi correspondence explains itself:

correspondence explains itself:
May. Gen. O. O. Busseri:
Does the President's recent proclamation remove
martial law in this fitate? If so, Gen. Brannad
does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have
committed outrages on freed people or Union
ratugees. Please answer by telegraph.
Davis Trilson,
Brig. Gen. of Vols.

Brig. Gen. of Vols.

ADSUVANT GURRAL'S OFFICE.

WAS PERANTED.

WAS PERANTED.

WAS PERANTED.

The President's preclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Eurean in the exercise of its legisticate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunal in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority.

E. D. Towseer, A. A. G.

THE RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS

An editorial in an advance copy of Har-per's Weekly, dated April 21, advocates the release of JEFF. DAVIS and C. C. CLAY, on the grounds of consistency and fair play. It says:

"To hold Davis and Clay while Stephens and Semmes are released is unjustifiable."

The editor of Harper's Weekly, who is usually very accurate in his statements, is evi-dently not aware of the difference in the charges that were alleged against Sternens and Sexues and that still exist against Davis and CLAY. The two former were rebels on general principles, participating in the havoe against the Government under the world-wide recognized rules of war. They were political prisoners only. The two latter violated the rules of war and, it is alleged, perpetrated fiendish crimes that the most brutal warrior would condemn.

The complicity of Davis and CLAY with the horrid assassination plot, which not only destroyed President Lincoln, but also contemplated the death of ANDREW JOHNSON, WIL LIAN H. SEWARD, EDWIN M. STANTON, U. S. GRANT, and other heads of the National Gov. ernment, is so clearly demonstrated by evidence that they could not by any means be placed in the category with political prisoners. It is for this reason that The Parsidest has been exerting himself, eversince last October, to bring JEFF. DAVIS to trial, first, before a jury on the plain charge of treason. That question being settled in the proper tri bunal, the criminal, if not condemned to death, could afterwards be tried upon the other criminal charges which stand against him. The evidence upon which THE PRESI-DEST has acted has been laid before the House Committee on the Judiciary, within a few days, and they were amazed at its clearness and strength.

Is Congress ready to act?

The New Collector of New York-Opinions of the Press.

The press of New York speak of the Pres ident's second appointment for collector of that port, in the following complimentary

subscriptions for Forney, because Forney is blowing in the Chronicle (not the Press) for Stevens' air-line railroad around Philadelphia.

3d. The Chronicle cannot support itself, most of its employees, from Forney up, being pensioned upon the Government in the Senate in International Control of the President Johnson, and an active and consistent member of the party.

rior, covering a letter from the contractors of the new Centre Market, Messra, Barron, Smithson, and 6th. It is true that "the resolution of Mr. flieting action of the city and Federal authorities, failed to settle the question of building in the lo callty proposed. They ask that they may be per opens a leak in the Treasury," else Than-rould have stopped it with his huge paw, be required to be removed. The Secretary asks the attention of Congress to

the matter, and refers to the legislation of 1884, under a construction of which Secretary Users REV. NORWAN McLEON, paster of the Gentile (Congregational) Church at Great Salt Take
City, having been summoued to Washington to
testify before the Territorial Committees of Congress, is now in the city. He is stopping at the
Gens. Connon, who commands the military

Gens. Connon, who commands the military unsightly, and ought either to be completed or re-moved; and as neither one nor the other can be done without the direction of Congress, I beg to invite your attention to the subject, with a view to dient and proper."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS yesterday

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following extracts from a letter of the Scorniary of the Navy on an interesting and important subject will explain a bill presented by Senator Grinner yesterday. It hears date April 16th, and is addressed to Mr. Grinner, the chairman of the Naval Committee. After referring to the grade of lies officers, and the necessity of restricting some-what the incruse proposed in the House bill, while allowing 857 officers in all, in place of 712, as under existing laws, he says of the proposed selection of the proposed selec

existing laws, he says of the proposed selection of officers below Rear Admiral and above Lieutenant:

"The law authorising the advancement of officers for complexous wondard in hattle has been carried into effect by the promotion of such heroes as Farragat, Roigers, Brown, Warden, Winsiew, and Cushing. The windown of the law which has carried forward these officers for distinguished service beyond their original position and rank, I have never heard controverted.

"There are, however, many efficient and excellent officers in the navy that have done good service during the rebellion who cannot be legally reached in consequence of the stringent terms of the law. It is important indeed that the exercise of the power of selection should be carefully guarded, and that selections should be sufficiently guarded, and that selections should be carefully guarded, and that selections should be carefully guarded, and that selections should be sufficiently guarded, and that selections should be indictously and carefully made. Under almost any circumstances they will be considered invides by those who may be superseded; and an extensive list of irregular promotions to the recipients, but tend to demorallization of the service. The war having terminated, it is sminently proper that those most distinguished should receive suitable professional rewards. Difficulty will, however, and the report of the officers, as well as investigations made, indicate in most cases the few men who should be selected for guderate increase which is recommended. Although it will not be possible to give promotion to each and all who are deserving. I sincerely hope that Congress will not, on that account, or for sny other cases, wholly ignore the claims of those who have sequired acknowledged distinction in hard fought victories for the country."

Post Office Department.

issued yesterday:
Maryland_Office at St. Augustine, Cecil county,
is re-established, and Thomas P. Hasle appointed

ostmaster.
At Buckey's Town, Maryland, Charles E. Young,
,, is appointed mail messenger, in place of D. M. r., is appo

Delashmott.

Pennylvania — Office at Grahamzville, York
Pennylvania, is re-established, and John
McKinley appointed postmaster.

Virginia Affaira.—Contract is ordered with the
Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad
Company, Lewis McKentle, Previ. Alexandria, to
convey mails on route from Alexandria to Leesburg.

convey main on roughton and hask.
Virginia offices reopened...Laurel Milis, Rappa-hannouk county, Charles D. Field, poetmatter.
Houseland, Culpeper county, Robert E. Chiscond, postmaster. Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Miss Sarah E.

Rawlings, postmistress.
Horse Pasture, Henry county, Thomas Dunavant,
postmaffer.
Penola, Caroline county, Bobert S. Hargrave, Mason's Depot, Amberst county, John J. Carter,

Mason's Depot, Amberst county, John J. Carter, postmaster.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mrs. Lucy E. Schooner, postmasters. Astalord Court House, Stafford county, vice Leonard P. Alexander, declined.

Wilsam H. Chirholm, postmaster, Hanover Court House, Hanover county, vice Henry Cady, declined.

Mrs. D. C. Cannaday, poetmistrees, Coffer Hill, Floyd county, vice John B. Cannaday, who cannot take the oath.

West Virginia: Establish an office at Shamilur's Mills Roams county, Vest Virginia. Peter

take the oath.

West Virginia: Establish an office at Sham
bling's Mills, Roans county, West Virginia. Pete mmack, postmaster. Office at Kanawha Station, Wood county, is dis-

ontinued.

At Bulitown, Braxion county, West Virginia, ppoint Franklin McCoy postmaster, in place of C. appoint Franklin McCoy postures.

Il. Hall, not bonded.

Other States: Besides the above, there were many offices ordered to be reopened in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The Freedmen Cleansing their Quarters.
The following circular letter was yesterday pro-nuigated by the local Superintendent of Freed-neo's Affairs for the District of Columbia:

tional Hank, was yesterday nominated for collector of this port. So the long agony is ever, and we think happily over. Mr. Smythe was never much of a politician, belongs to no "wing," we clique, and had very little political support. Por years a prosperous and at length an enginent merchant, of late a leading and successful banker, his backing was aimost wholly from business men, and his sesses lection reflects credit on the President who made it the more that his leading competitors were conspicuously strong and it men.

"And now, if Mr. Emythe shall be allowed to manage the custom-house as he does his bank, we predict for him a brilliant and honored career. If he has to 'run the machine' as a tender rather than a locometity—life he must make places for this politicial pauper and keep that one in the place he already holds, he will fall of coarse, as good men have falled hefore him. But let him put in and keep in only rech more as the shall find capable and worthy, weeding out the other nort without fear or favor, and he will prove a most energetic and efficience."

"Mr. Symthe is known to a wide circle of friends and business men as a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, of moderate fortune, and of excellent ability as a business man."

"One further consideration weighed with the President in appointing Mr. Emytha. He was at most unanimously indorated to Mr. Johnson by the thouse and the surprise and the surprise and the surprise and conomists the machinery of the Cottom House of the first of the force at my dispinal are at which of the difficult and peculiar nature of the Collector's task. It perhaps to those who know little or much of the difficult and peculiar nature of the Collector's task. It perhaps to the season of the continuous seems of a separative state of the force of

Transportation Allowance to Officers.

The following order was yesterday issued by r of the Secretary of War:

WAR DEFEASE, GROBAL'S OFFICE, WARLESTON, April 13, 1888.

General Orders, No. 34: PAY AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS MUSTRAND OUT OF THE VOLCATERS SERVICE.

1. Officers of the regular army, when mustered out of services under commissions as volunteers, will be allowed full pay and allowances of their grade in the regular army during the time they are authorised to delay joining their reguments or orps, subsequent to muster out of the volunteer service, except in cases where they receive leaves of absence in ordinary form on their own application, when the usual regulations will apply which overn pay and allowances of officers on leave 2. Such officers when not furnished transportation in kind, will be allowed nileage from the place where they are mustered out of the volunteer service, to the station of their regiments or companies, or place where first assigned to duty after muster out.

3. Officers of the volunteer service, including the

muster out.

3 Officers of the volunteer service, including the
Veteran Reserve Corps, when mustered out of service, or relieved from duty, or ordered to their
homes to await further orders, are satisfied. nomes to await furner orders, are sufficient transportation allowance from this place where they are thus relieved from duty to the place where they were first mustered into the United States

vice.

1. Officers in the volunteer service ordered to t year,

4. Officers in the volunteer service ordered to
be found of familiar to be service, are considered as "changing station," and
see peri upon

By order of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

Assistant Adjutant General Freedmen's Intelligence Office.

The number of applications made at the Freedmen's Intelligence Office for the ten days ending April 10, is as follows: The number of applications for males was 285, females, 33, total, 318. The for males was 285, females, 33 total, 318. The maney quild in te problemis.

umber of applicants for employment: males 200, Mr. Hendrichs — far as he knew it would emales, 35; total, 295. The number of freedmen all got mechanics, as the contractors were menumber of applicants for employment: males 260; amounted to \$307,462.03, and the entire amount furnished with employment males, 260; females, up to yesterday from that source, \$256,205,599.75.

35; children, 14; total, 309.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. EXXIXTH CONGRESS-PIRST BESSION

TURBDAY, APRIL 17.

TURDAY, APRIL IT.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution raducing the number of copies to be printed of the Patent Office Report from 10,000 to 4,000. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to provide for the erection of fire-proof buildings at the Schuylkill arsenal, near Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. [It appropriates 244,000 for store houses.]

Mr. Brown asked that a petition from citizens of washington, in regard to the erection of a market house in the city of Washington, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Spragus introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of War be, and

Mr. Spragus introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Millitary Committee:
Resolved, dc., That the Secretary of War be, and is bereby, directed to change the names of any forts or Government works of the United States that are now called by the names of prominent rebels to names that he will designate.

Mr. When introduced a bill to prevent and punish the manufacture and use of false, forged, or counterfels brands, stamps, and stemoliz. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Grisses introduced a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. [It provides for one vice admiral, I I rear admiral, 25 commodores, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 180 listicesant commissions, 160 enaging, and in other grades the number now allowed by law: Provided, That the increases in the grades below that of rear admiral and above that of listicesant shall be selected from officers who have been efficient and faithful during the war. Independent below, and that the number of rear admiral, active and retired, shall be limited to twenty-one. Provision is made for falling vacancies below the office of rear admiral, and of line officers of the marine corps below that of celoned commandant, by selection and promotion by seniority alternately—that is to say, if the vacanog first occurring be filed by selection the next must be by seniority, and so on: Provided, That no selection shall be made from officers to assist him ones of doubt.]

The Chair announced the appointment of Mesers. Assert and opposite of the provided of the officers to assist him ones of doubt.]

The Chair announced the special on the recontion prohibiling the sale of liquors in the Capital band of officers to assist him ones of doubt.]

The Chair announced the special made by the House not being concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Willey presented a patition from the German Lutherans of Martinaburg, West Virginia, asking compensation for their church, which was

which the Particolal Delogates of Colorado were denied admission.

Mr Summer hoped the vote would not be reconsidered. The word white still remained in the constitution which the convention asking admission as a State had framed.

After some further discussion, the further consideration of the motion was postponed.

The Chair stated that the regular order of the day—the bill to amend the act relating to the habous corpus—was now before the Senate.

SAVAL CONTRACTORS

Mr. Nys moved to postpone this and all the other prior orders, and take up the bill to reimburse the lesses sustained by the contractors of certain iron-class.

losses sustained by the contractors of cartain frun-clads.

Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the motion of Mr. Ny awa decided in the affirmative; and the bill indicated by him was taken up, the question being on the amend-ment offered by Mr. Ny to the amendment of Mr. Grimes, inserting fifteen per cent. instead of twelve per cent. on the contract price as the maximum amount to be paid to the contractors.

Mr. Nye addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

per oanh. On she courset price at maximum amount to be paid to the contractors.

Mr. Nye addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

Mr. Guthrie gaid no contractors ever expected to lose by their contracts. They all acted on the ground that Congress did. It was strange that some contractors could build ships and make money, while others building the same kind of vessels and allowed the same money should lose, and come here and sak Congress to make large appropriations to indemnify them. He (Mr. G.) was not in favor of establishing any such precedent as this bill proposed. He was opposed to establishing the bill that the contract price should not govern; that the cost might be swelled to what they pleased; that Uncle Sam could bear it. He begged Senators not to establish such a principle. It would not do in private life. They acould never be done settling the cost of this war if contractors were to be paid for the depreciation of the currency after their contracts were made.

Mr. Summer said he was happy to agree with the fundamental principle laid down so clearly by the Senator from Kentacky, that the rule must not be established that contractors should never lose, but he parted company with the Senator in his application to the present case. If it had been in peace the Senator would have been right, but the times were exceptional. If the contracts had grown out of a period of peace, he [Mr. S.] should not be here to advocate them. He had plead on this floor for those who had contributed to our success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there was another class which had contributed to any success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there was another class which had contributed to our success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there was another class which had contributed to our success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there was another class which had contributed to our success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there was another class which had contributed to any success—the solders and the freedmen.—and there w

duty to recognize their great and monostous services. My friend on my right [Mr. Nye] saks you to be magnanimous to these contractors. I shall not sek you to be magnanimous I these contractors. I shall not sek you to be magnanimous. I only sek you to be just. It is an edd saying that republic are ungrateful. I hope that this republic will not be less grateful than say monarchy.

Mr. Henderson did not wish men to suffer who had done so much as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] claimed, but he had no evidence that losses had really been incurred. He did not understand that any obligation rested upon Cougness to shold by the report of the committee. He could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Sherman said if those claims were recognised there would be no end to the claims of process to show the same of the mechanics. There was no class in the whole country that had less claims than this, because, oving to the peculiar circumstances of the war, no class was more prosperous. They had had abundance of work and had been paid handsomely. Their labor had been in damand on account of the great drain of mon to the field. He (Mr. S.) was staggered at the results which would come upon us if such a precedent as this was established. He knew that some of these contractors had made large fortunes by other vessels which they had built, but he was not aware that they proposed to refund any of this to the Government. There might be mentioned claims in this report, but it is not of such a hearacter as to induce me to estatain it, to vote two millions and a quarter out of the Treasury. Hefore this season is over we shall be called upon to vote on the claims, and it is my opinion that unless we cease in this thing we shall bring up our expenditures to what they were be called upon to vote on other claims, and it is my opinion that unless we cease in this thing we shall bring up our expenditures to what they were in time of war, and materially impair the public credit thereby. If this bill was to pass, he pro-posed to offer an amendment, that nothing should be paid to those who had made large profits on

be paid to those who had made sarge place of the contracts.

Mr. McDaugall said he was happy to agree, for once, with the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Summer,) that the Republic should not be ungrateful to those who had stood by her in the hour of need. These claims had been carefully audited by a board composed of men who knew their business. No doubt they were just and right, and should be naid.

aid.

Mr. Hendricks replied to certain statements

Wanderson and Sherman, and proade by Messry. Henderson and Sherman, and pro seded to argue in favor of the right and justice of paying the centractors.

Mr. Trumbull desired to know how much of this

Mr. Riddle said he should vote against the bill in

its present form, but with either the amendment of the Benator from Iswa (Mr. Grimes) or the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nys) be should vote for it. He was for additional dompenation, but not in the manner proposed by this bill. He knew something about the matter. It all is city (Willimgton) a firm which had built two of the largest monitors had acked no additional compensation, but another from there had. Every one knew that these contractors on tracted for their material predicated upon securing the contract from the Government, and they obtained it at the price visted at the time the contract was made, no matter how much the material might go up. The only advance to which they were liable was an advance in the price of laber, and twelve per cent, was ample to compensate them for that. Mr. Olark opposed the bill.

Pending discussion, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WORKING HOUR.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill making appropriations for the repair and improvement of certain habers, and for other purposes; which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Shanklin, of Kentucky, asked to be excused from further service as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia, inasmuch as he felt that he could no longer serve on that committee with profit to the country or satisfaction to himself. He was accordingly excused.

The remainder of the morning hour was devoted to the consideration of bills of a private character, reported from the Committee on Invalid Punsions.

REQUEAR AMMY.

The remainder of the morning hour was devoted to the consideration of bills of a private character, reported from the Committee on Invalid Pennions.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the samy of the United States, the pending question being upon the fourth section, which reads as follows:

Esc. 4. And be it facther smooted, That the infanty regiments herein provided for shall consideration for the state of the first ten regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, now in the service; of twenty-even-regiments, to be formed by adding two new companies to each of the twenty-seewed hattailons complising the remaining nine regiments of ten regiments, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corp. and of eight regiments of colored men, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided and officered as hereinafter provided, to be known as United States colored troops.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, addressed the House in support of the section, directing his remarks more especially to meet the objections which had been urged against the retention of the Veteran Reserve corps in the regular service. He explained that the bill provided for the transfer of the present Veteran Reserve hodily into the regular service was a mistake. The bill simply allowed the admission into ten out of the fifty-five regiments of infantry of such men as hid been wounded in the line of duty, provided they were not so completely disabled as to render them unit for light duty. All appointments of officers in the curps, according to the bill, were to be made only after strict examination, having reference to capacity, good conduct and efficient services. them units for light duty. All appointments of offi-cers in the curps, according to the bill, were to be made only after strict examination, having refer-ence to capacity, good conduct and efficient service in every case. Unless some such provision were made, the mere field of having received a wound in the service of the country would be sufficient to cause the rejection of any applicant for admission into the ranks of the regular army, even though such wound might not in any way incapacitate the applicant for service. Mr. Scheeck made a strong appeal to the House in behalf of the claims of the wounded veterant to a place in the standing army.

such wound might not in any way incapacitate the applicant for service. Mr. Scheesek made a strong appeal to the House in behalf of the claims of the applicant of veterant to a place in the standing army. Mr. Conking, of New York, was of opinion that the Veteran Reserve Corps cought not to be perpetuated as a part of the permanent standing army of the country. He suppored that it was no secret in the House that all of our most eminent Generals. Grant, Sherman, Masde, Sheridan, Thomas, and a host of others.—Incl been consulted on this very subject, and that this convocation of men, so justify famous in military annals, had presented a statement in writing of their views, in which they expressed their disapproval of this project of establishing a permanent Invalid or Veteran Reserve Corps. He then sent to the Clerk's desk, to be read, an extract from the opinion of these Generals, in which they recommended omitting allogether the Veteran Reserve Corps from the organization of the Army. Accordingly, in the bill which the Senate had passed for the reorganization of the Army, this provision for the Veteran Reserve Corps had been left out. But the Milliary Committee had imposed of the Senate bill, and in spite of the recommendations of these eminent military men, had reported the present bill in this stead. It was not necessary to organise a special force like this for garrison and light duty.

In the regular army there were always more than enough men to garrison and light duty, which the served as a rest to those who were went own with the fatigues and hardships of more arduous service. The veteran reserve corp had been created to serve, and had served a temporary purpose merely; and he could not damit what had been stated by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that at the time of the formation of the corps any intimation had been given to its members that its organization was to be permanent. And, whatever might be alleged to the contrary, the practical effect of the bill would be to perpetuate the

to the contrary, the practical effect of the bill would be to perpetuate the present veleran reserve corps. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, replied to the remarks of Mr. Conkling, vindicating the action of the committee. He said that the gentleman certainly could not have read the bill if he thought that it ransferred the present veteran reserve, either in name or in fast, to the regular peace establishment. So far from doing this, the bill gave to the officers of the veteran reserve corps no single advantage over any other wounded effect in any part of the country.

Mr. Palne, of Wisconsin, said that while in general be had great respect for the opinious of the

Mr. Paine, of Wieconsin, said that while in general he had great respect for the opinium of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Conkling.] he seemed to be opposed to this bill is aton, and merely made objection to this veteran reserve corps clause without saying how he would have the bill amended so that he would support it. His [Mr. P's] inference was that the gentleman was prayindiced against the bill, and would not support it in any event.

Mr. Conkling replied that the gentleman was in error, as he would cheerfully vote for the bill if it were amended so at a much be view.

error, as he would cheerfully vote for the bill if it were amended so as to meet his views.

Mr. Rogors, of New Jersey, said that while he entertained the greestert sympathy for the brave soldiers who had been wounded in their country's service, he would have the House remember that they were now legislating to create an army which

was to protect the interests of thirty millions of men—an army which might at any time be con-fronted with the trained veterans of European Mr. Washburns, of Indiana, was in favor of a certain kind of class legislation, and that was for the protection and support of the families of those who have failen in the service, and also for the ad-vancement of those who have become disabled in

the war.

Mr. Schenok then demanded the previous question on the proposed amendment to strike out the clause which provides for the establishment of a vietran reserve corps; and the demand for the pre-vious question being seconded. ious question being seconded.

The House refused to strike out the clause—year

The House refused to strike out the clause—year 30, nays 54.

The House then took up for consideration the fifth section of the bill; and after discussing the same at some length, and without coming to a vote thereon.

Mr. Conkling moved that until otherwise ordered the evening sessions of the House should be dispensed with; and it was confered.

Mr. Desning, of Connecticut, ruse to a personal explanation in regard to a paragraph which had appeared in the New York Theses, and which had given rise to seems discussion in the House on Monday. He had paid but little attention to that discussion at the time it took place, but in looking over the report in the Globe he felt it to be due to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) that he (Mr. D.) should explain the origin of the paragraph in the Times.

He (Mr. D.) was not present in the House when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) had introduced the backrupt bill; but a day or two

He (Mr. D.) was not present in the House wh the gentieman from New York (Mr. Conkling) h introduced the bankrupt bill; but a day or to afterwards, having seen in the New York Herald statement that the bill offered by Mr. Conkling we different from and superior to the bill reported! Mr. Jenckes, and having learned from Mr. Jencke, and having learned from Mr. Jenckehimuself that the two bills were identical, he though himself that the two bills were identical, he thought it due to the last-named gentleman who, as they all knew, had expended so much time and labor on the bill, that some public correction of the statement of the Heradé should be made. He had therefore applied to Mr. Raymond to have the correction made in the Naw York Towns, and with his permission had communicated the facts of the case to the Times reporter, as an set of simple justices of Mr. Jenokes. It was furthest from his intention to have caused any unkind reflection upon the course of Mr. Conkling, and if any such reflection had been made he would take this apportunity of offering him a public applicing.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, rose to a person Air, Raymond, of New York, rose to a personal explanation on the same subject. After thanking the gentleman from Connecticut for his explanation, he added that in the course of the remarks which he (Mr. H.) had yesterlay made concerning that paragraph, he had not chosen to mention how it originated, insamuch as he did not feel at liberty to draw any other gentleman's name into the discussion without previously consulting him. ion without previously consulting him.

And, while on this subject, he would beg leave to

say that his position here, as a member of Congress and as an editor of a newspaper, placed him some and as an editor of a newspaper, placed him some times under embarrassment. He wished it under-stood that while he was ready to be responsible for whatever he might say or ds, he would not in tu-ture hold himself bound to answer any question that might be put to him upon this floor in regard to anything that he might publish, or cause, or au-thories to be published in the New York Times. For whatever he might say or do so a resumber of the House he was willing to account for on the door the House, has he would answer for what appeared nibe New York Times only in the solutions of the Times, or when ad-dressed as the editor of that journal.

Ness, or when ad dressed as the course.

Ournal.

The House then, at 4.35 p. m., adjourned.

The Explosion in Han Francisco.
The terrific explosion noticed in our telegraphic dispatches from Ban Francisco yesterday, had a counterpart in the secident that happened in front counterpart in the secident that happened in front of the Wyoming hotel in New York city, a few months since. Nitro-glycerine is a new explosive compound which originated in Germany, used for hlasting. From the rapidity of its combustion and blasting. From the rapidity of its combustion and the larger quantity of gas evolved, its destructive force exceeds that of fulminate of mercory. Its liability to spontaneous combustion makes it a dan-gerous compound. It is exceedingly criminal for any one to permit it to be carried or stored in such a manner as to endanger the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons. Many valuable lives were lost by this last accident.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department. The expenditures of the Treasury Department on account of War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the week ending Saturday last, the 14th instant, wers as follows: For the War Department, \$672,-584; Navy Department, \$683,168; Interior Depart-ment, \$354,006. Total, \$1,710,658.

MANONIC.-In connection with the addresses already annunced to be usade at the Masonic gathering at Seaton Hall te-night, another very interesting feature will be added. At the last an-nual meeting of the Grand Escampment of Knights Templar of the United States it was voted that suitable testimonial be presented to Past Grand Master of Knights Templar Brother P. B. French for faithful services to the order, and that precentation will be made at the meeting by P. G. M. Simons, of New York. This meeting will be a very interesting page in the history of the fraternity of the District of Columbia.

the District of Columbia.

The Will of Aaron Burr's Widow.

Supreme Court, Cincuit Before Judge Clerke.
April 16 Selson Chase et al galant Howard Smith
et al. This case—to set asignat Howard Smith
et al. This case—to set aside the will of the widow
of Aaron Borr—was called on this morning. It
will be remembered that the bulk of the satate
goes to various charitable societies, which here sets
are disputed by the heirs-al-law of Madanie Jumel.
The defendants in the case being called, asked for
an adjournment on sidavity setting forth the absence of necessary and material witnesses.

Mr. O'Connor opposed the motion, remarking
that the ground of the defence, as set forth in the
adicavits, were old scandals, which had died out,
during the long and honorable life of the deceased,
and which it was hardly proper that charitable societies should seek to revive. Ex-Judge Pierpont
claimed that they should have an opportunity to
respond to defendant's sindavits.

The court finally put the case over till the first.
Monday in May.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ## Coke is now selling at the works of the Washington Gas LightCompany for TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per load of twenty-five bushels. GEO. A. McILHENNY,

apls-dimyl Age -A Card.—Mr. Chas. Barnard, Clerkenweil, London, begs leave to inform the public of the
United States that he is about to introduce to their
notice a new pea recently made by him, called the
CARBONIZED PEN, being rendered, from its peculiar
construction, itse labbe in cerrore than the ordinary
steel Pen. Mr. Barnard feels confident it will be used
in preference to even that of gold. The point being extremely smooth, it is peculiarly adaptable to rough and
unglazed paper. With Arnold's writing fluid or red tak
the Carbonized Pen has no equal. — ppis-51

43" Masonic,—A General Meeting of the Master Masons of the District of Columbia will be held at SEATON HALE, corner Ninth and D streets, on WEDNEDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at sight WEDNERDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at eight o'cluck, upo : which occasion addresses will be delivered by Bros. A. G. MACREY, 384, qf.S. C.; W. S. ROCK-WELL, 334, of Georgia; A. FIKK, 334, of Team; A. T. C. PIRBRON, 384, Minn.; O. M. HILLEREN, 384, of Team; A. T. C. PIRBRON, 384, Minn.; O. M. HILLEREN, 384, of Mess; and others. All Master Macons in good standing are fracturally invited to be present.

By order of apl? 38 [Star and Chroniele.]

warringe and Celibacy; an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Tong Men. Also, Discusses and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with aura means of relief. Heal free of sharge in seal letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap17-3m

42 Eight Hours.-Workingmen Attend. -

BY Eight Hours.—Workingmen Attend.—
PUBLIC MERTING, under the anypies of the
WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION, will be held at
ISLAND HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL
20, at 8 o'slock. The following distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting: HonSidney Clark, of Kassas, Horston S. Raby, eq.;
H. Clay Preuss, esq.; John L. Haghis, eq.;
Ritchard Einmous, esq., and other distinguished gentlemen. The ladies are especially invited to attend.
By order of the Executive Committee.

arle-ool A. T. CAVIR, Chairman.

5- Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for
the Exsuitation of Breech-Loading Arms, of which Osseral Hancock is president, is now in session at No. 31
Winder's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 Arms will be received only newwest in antice of a m. and 2 p. m., utilifurities notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their arms in persum or by agent to the recorder of the board.

W. OWERS,
Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Liout. Col. U. S. A.,

47 Madam Mounts' Pile Salve-a Valuable Remedy for that Disease; also, a Consumption Destroy er, and an Entire Cure for the Bronchills, Asthma, &c. can be found at Blott's Drug Store, opposite Nations

Hotel; Gliman's, near Metropolitan Hutel; Ford's, cor-ner of Rieventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Entwisie's, corrare of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Elliotis, corner of F and Twelfth streets; Harbaugh's, corner of Seventh and G. heranti and O.

23 I hereby certify that I have used Mrs.

Moust's faive, for what is known as the camp tich. It
had the effect to cure it in a very short time. This was
during the war, in the year 18th, and I avait myself of
the first opportunity to give my issuitmany in helalf of
her valuable saive. This cartificate I give voluntarily.

apin-1m &F Wonderfully Strange, Madame M. H. PERREGAULT, who has astonished the substific classes FRIREGALT, who has actualled the selectific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located heres? at Albauy, N. Y. Madams Parragant; by the aid of her wonderful instrument, knows as the Horocope, guarantees to produce a 1/6-1lke picture of the future bushand or wife of the pairon, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupating, etc. This is no humbur, as thousands of testimontain the will be and when desired a writing can assert. She will cond, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to he, picture age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hatr, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envalupe, addressed to pourcelf, you will receive the picture by return mail. Address:

eturn mall, Address
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,
ocit-lydaw P. O. Drawer 203, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED-TO REST A SMALL W HOUSE of ave or six rooms, between Fifth an weifth streets west. Pennsylvania avenue and L streeth Address R. F. H., at this office, stating terms, loating, &s...

cation, &c.

State of the sequential of the light of the

WARREN BELL, CLAIM AGENT.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 438, TRIRTERNIR STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DENTISTRY. - DR. DENTISTRY.—DR.
LOOMIS, asstruct destruct, 200
Fenneylvanda avenue, near corner of
Sinth street, sheads to all branches pertaining to the
profession. Malformation to be amount corrected
very variety of artificial sets made.

ap2-ly